

High Resolution Sheet Metal Scanner

Background of the Invention:

This invention relates to automatic scanning equipment and techniques, and is more particularly directed to a scanner that employs machine vision to check a sheet metal part or the like for accuracy of punched or drilled holes or other structure. The invention is more specifically concerned with a scanner device and technique in which a metal sheet can be scanned and then compared to an existing drawing or blue-print, which can be in CAD or digitized form, for hole locations and tolerances. The invention is also concerned with scanning devices in which the part can be scanned to produce a blue-print or drawing directly, or on which a blue-print can be scanned using machine vision.

In many manufacturing processes it is necessary to assure the accuracy of dimensions of parts and subassemblies prior to further assembly, and this is particularly true for workpieces or parts that are formed of sheet metal, where holes and cutouts must be in precise locations and must be specific sizes and shapes, within very narrow tolerances.

An automated scanning device is used for this purpose, in which the part to be checked is illuminated and a video image is processed to obtain the required measurement data. In many cases, a laser beam or plural laser beams are swept across the part, and the device picks up either light reflected from the part or the light that passes through it. In either case, the laser has to be oriented at an angle to the part for capturing portions that are away from the central axis of the scanning device. This produces distortion in images of apertures or of edges, especially if the part has a finite thickness. Other scanning devices employ a video camera that captures an image of the part, or in some cases is moved in an X,Y pattern. For these purposes, the part is laid upon a light table, and the camera or other imager is positioned above the light table. In these systems, the camera and the movable carriage are exposed to dust and other atmospheric contaminants that one would expect to find associated with any sheet metal manufacturing process.

Objects and Summary of the Invention

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved technique for checking a part for accurate location and tolerance, and which avoids the drawbacks of the prior

art.

It is another object to provide a scanner in which any moving parts are contained within an environmentally sealed housing, so that there are no exposed moving parts.

It is a further object to provide a scanning arrangement which can produce scans of higher resolution or at increased scan speeds.

It is still another object to provide a sheet metal scanner which can accurately measure location and tolerance of holes and openings, even where the part is thick.

It is another object to provide a sheet metal scanner which can be adapted for scanning of architectural drawings, blueprints, or the like for conversion into a CAD drawing, a bit-map drawing, or another digital format.

In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, the scanning apparatus is based on a high-resolution, line-scanning camera mounted to an X-Y table, located in a lower assembly having an environmentally sealed housing. On the top of the housing is a transparent support plate, e.g., a sheet of glass 48 inches by 48 inches, upon which the sheet metal part (or blue-print) is placed. The line-scan camera is precision focused on the top surface of the glass support plate. Approximately 18 inches above the glass plate is a fixed light source, i.e., an illuminator, which supplies a uniform bright light to the entire 48 inch by 48 inch viewing field. This can be based upon an array of parallel fluorescent tubes. A polarizing filter placed in front (i.e., above) the camera lens attenuates light that is reflected off the glass. In addition to this, inner surfaces of the sealed lower assembly, as well as the surfaces of the X-Y table, are coated with a non-reflective paint to eliminate light artifacts. In this arrangement, there are no moving parts of the apparatus outside the sealed lower portion, so there is no chance of contamination or failure due to factory dust or other particulates on moving parts or on the camera optics. A positioning device allows fine adjustment of the glass support plate to keep the camera in excellent focus for high resolution scans. Also, damping devices can be incorporated into legs of the unit to accommodate for shocks and vibrations. These may be in the form of rubber-based air or oil-filled dampers, and may be tuned to cancel out specific common vibration frequencies on the factory floor.

The X-Y table may be of the type in which there are X- and Y- precision rails, as well as associated lead screws and stepper motors, or timing belts and pulleys and stepper motors, plus motor controllers and encoders such as high-resolution tape encoders, permitting high resolution camera movement (e.g., 0.002 inch resolution or better). The size of the scan undertaken by the X-Y table can be controlled to match the size of the part, where the part is smaller than the full 48 by 48 inches, so as to carry out the scan in a reduced time.

A computer control may be used for controlling the camera and the X-Y table. Software, which may be compatible with Windows NT or Windows 2000, constructs the two-dimensional image of the part from line scans, and may import an existing CAD drawing file for comparison. The CAD file may be in *.DXF or *.DWG format. The software then compares the scan to the drawing. The software compares features on the scanned part to specific features on the drawing, and produces a report regarding which items fall within acceptable tolerance, and which do not. The software may also reverse-engineer a part, creating a *.DXF file or the like based on the scan. The software is also capable of piecing together multiple scans, where an object is greater than 48 inches in length, for example, or may also perform scans of multiple objects placed at the same time on the top surface of the support plate. In the latter case, each object is compared individually with a respective drawing.

The above and many other objects, features, and advantages of this invention will become apparent from the ensuing description of a selected preferred embodiment, which is to be considered in connection with the accompanying Drawing.

Brief Description of the Drawing

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a high-resolution sheet metal scanner according to one embodiment of this invention.

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of this embodiment.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the lower assembly of this embodiment, taken at 3-3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a schematic view of this embodiment.

Fig. 5 is a plot of a scan pattern of this embodiment.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

With reference to the Drawing, and initially to Figs. 1 to 3, a high-resolution scanner arrangement 10 has a lower assembly 11 that is environmentally sealed within a housing 12, with all the moving parts and all the sensitive optics contained within this sealed housing 12. A horizontal flat glass plate 13, here with a width and breadth of 48 inches by 48 inches, is fitted into a top wall of the lower assembly 11 and serves as a support plate on which the sheet metal part is laid for checking. A two-stage X-Y table or plotter 14 is situated within the lower assembly housing 13, and has a movable carriage 15 on which a high-resolution line-scan camera 16 is mounted. The camera 16 has its optic axis oriented vertically, and has a focussing lens group 17, and a polarizing filter 18 situated above, i.e., in advance of the lens group 17. The polarizing filter serves to attenuate any stray light that may be, e.g., reflected from the interior surfaces of the lower assembly. Details of the X-Y table 14 will be discussed in more detail later. The interior surfaces of the housing 12, and the surfaces of the X-Y table and other internal elements, are preferably coated with a non-reflective paint, which also minimizes any internal reflections.

The lower assembly 11 is mounted on a frame 19, in which there are support legs 20.

An upper assembly 21 is supported on the frame 19 directly above the lower assembly 11, and comprises a flat illuminator panel 22, which serves as a source of uniform bright white light, and which is coextensive with the 48 inch by 48 inch support plate 13. As shown, the illuminator panel 22 has a number of parallel fluorescent tubes 23, with a reflector 24 above them and a diffuser plate 25 beneath. The diffuser plate 25 may be frosted glass. In this embodiment, the upper assembly 21 is positioned about eighteen inches above the glass support plate 13, although in other embodiments this distance could be greater or less. The illuminator panel 22 is an extremely bright, uniform light source, utilizing high frequency electronic ballasts for the fluorescent tubes 23.

As also shown in Figs. 1 and 2, there are oil-filled vibration dampers 26 fitted on the legs 20, respectively. These may be adjusted to absorb vibrations at specific frequencies, so as to compensate for vibrations found at the factory floor where the scanner 10 is in use. Other types

of vibration dampers and compensators could be employed, including rubber-based, or air-filled. These may be tuned by adjusting the pressure or fill. This feature makes the scanner more resistant to normal movement on the factory floor, whereas existing scanners experience difficulties in function or in accuracy, due to shaking and vibrations, when placed in a factory environment. As also shown in Fig. 1, there may be adjustment screws 27 for fine adjustment of the position of the glass support plate 13, such that the image formed by the camera 16 is in sharp focus on the upper surface of the plate 13. This keeps the camera 16 in fine focus for high-resolution scans.

Details of the X-Y table 14 are shown in Fig. 3, with additional reference to the schematic view of Fig. 4. In this embodiment the table 14 has a pair of first-stage precision rails 30 and 31 that are oriented in the fore-and-aft direction or Y direction. A pair of second-stage precision rails 32 and 33 are movably supported on the rails 30, 31 and these rails 32 are oriented in the orthogonal, i.e., right-to-left or X direction. The carriage 15 is supported on the second stage rails 32, 33. A first stage lead screw 34 is mounted in the housing 12 parallel with the rails 30, 31 and is controllably rotated by a first stage stepper motor 35 to control the position of the second stage rails 32, 33. A second stage lead screw 36 is supported on the rails 33, 34 and parallel with them and is controllably rotated by a second stage stepper motor 37 to control the position of the carriage 15 in the X direction. As shown here, there are first and second stage index ribbons or tape encoders 38 and 39 for sensing the position of the table in the Y and X directions, respectively.

All of the moving parts of the X-Y table 14 are contained within the housing 12 and are protected against dust, moisture, and contaminants. The optical elements, i.e., the camera 16, lens group 17 and filter 18, are also environmentally sealed within the lower assembly and thus are also protected from dust and other environmental sources of degradation.

Moreover, in this system, with the camera 16 being vertically oriented and scanned in the X and Y directions against the uniform light of the illuminator panel 22, the sheet metal scanner can measure hole positions and dimensions accurately, even for deep, narrow apertures in thick workpieces. The scanning action of this arrangement avoids problems due to parallax, and

avoids the elliptical distortion of openings that occurs off-axis with standard camera imaging, especially for parts and workpieces of significant thickness.

As shown in Fig. 4, in association with the tape encoders, 38, 39, lead screws 34, 36, and stepper motors 35, 37, controller 40 is provided to control the position of the carriage 15 in the X and Y directions. The controller 40 can be a microprocessor board with leads connecting to the stepper motors 35, and 37, as well as to the encoders 38 and 39. The controller 40 may also include video processing circuitry for storing and/or processing raw lines of video from the camera 16 that is mounted on the X-Y carriage 15. A standard computer cable 41 can link the controller 40 with a computer or PC 42. In the preferred embodiment, the computer 42 has a Windows NT or Windows 2000 operating system, but the invention is not limited to any specific operating system. In other embodiments, the host computer could be a Macintosh or another system.

As shown in Fig. 5, the X-Y carriage 15 and camera 16 move in a back and forth raster pattern, moving across the scanner in the Y direction, and then moving an increment in the X direction before moving back across in the Y direction. In this case, the line of pixels 43 that is picked up by the camera 16 is oriented horizontally across the scanning or Y direction. There may be some overlap in the scanning from one increment in the X direction to the next. The software used in the computer 42 builds a two-dimensional image based on the pixel lines 43, so that the complete two-dimensional image is accurate to a resolution of 0.002 inches. Of course, it is possible to employ a faster scan if less resolution is needed. The software also makes it possible to piece together multiple partial images, for example, if the part or workpiece has a dimension of more than 48 inches. In addition, if the workpiece is relatively small, i.e., occupying only a fraction of the entire 48 inch square available, then the X-Y table is controlled so as to scan only that portion occupied by the workpiece. The scan size can be entered in terms of X and Y coordinates to match the part size. This produces a faster scan without any loss of resolution.

The associated software can reconstruct a two-dimensional image from the line scans, and can also import an existing CAD drawing file (typically, either in a *.DFX or in a *.DWG

format). The software also compares features on the scan to specific features on the drawing, and produces a report regarding which items fall within acceptable tolerance, and which do not. The software can also reverse-engineer a part or workpiece, and can produce a *.DFX file from the scan. This information can be used for producing a blueprint, or for calibrating a machine tool or correcting a calibration. The software permits multiple scans to be pieced together for measuring large objects, and also permits multiple objects all to be placed on the scanning surface of the plate 13 for simultaneous scanning. The objects can later be individually selected from the completed scanned image. The scanned information can also be shared, using network capabilities of the computer 42 and software.

With the illustrated embodiment, it is possible to scan the 48 inch by 48 inch surface at a resolution of 0.002 inches or better, and it is possible to achieve a scan at a resolution above 0.002 inches in less than two minutes. The scanner 10 can scan objects of several inches in thickness, without compromising measurements of aperture size or location.

An embodiment that uses an X-Y plotter 114 with timing belt drives instead of lead screws is illustrated schematically in Fig. 6, where similar elements to those shown in Fig. 4 are identified with the same reference numbers. Here, there is a Y-direction drive formed of stepper motor 135, timing belt 134 and pulley 140, and an X-direction drive formed of stepper motor 137, timing belt 136 and pulley 141. The carriage 15, as well as the precision rails and other elements function as described previously.

While the invention has been described hereinabove with reference to a selected preferred embodiment, it should be recognized that the invention is not limited to that precise embodiment. Rather, many modification and variations would present themselves to persons skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of this invention, as defined in the appended claims.